

What to Expect After the Shot.

Some children:

- get cranky
- have a low fever
- are sore, red, or swollen where the shot was given.

Ask your nurse or doctor what to do to make your baby feel better right after the shot.

Often, placing a cold washcloth where your child received the shot will help him or her feel better. Acetaminophen (like Tylenol, not aspirin) can also be given to lessen any pain. Ask your doctor or nurse about how much to give your child.

Talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions or worries.

It takes several shots to give your child full protection against these diseases. Make sure your child gets every shot he or she needs.

Your doctor or nurse will give you a record of your child's shots. Keep it, and carry it with you every time you visit them.

Recommended Childhood Immunization Schedule, 2002									
Hepatitis B (Hep B)	✓								
Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP)		✓	✓	✓			✓		
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib)		✓	✓	✓			✓		
Polio		✓	✓		✓			✓	
Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV7)		✓					✓		
Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)								✓	
Varicella or Chickenpox							✓		
Tetanus and Diphtheria booster (Td)	✓								

Michigan Department of Community Health



IMMUNIZE YOUR LITTLE MICHIGANDER

It's Easy to Do.
5 Visits by Age 2.



John Engler, Governor
James K. Haveman, Jr., Director

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Your Child's Health is at Risk.

Parents try hard to protect their children from danger, including illness. Parents who get their children's shots on time protect their little ones against many serious diseases.

A little hurt from the shot is worth it. Your baby will be protected.

Your baby needs shots at these ages:

BIRTH
2 MONTHS
4 MONTHS
6 MONTHS
12-15 MONTHS

Call your physician, your local health department or
1-888-76-SHOTS
Michigan Department of Community Health



YOUR CHILD NEEDS SHOTS TO PREVENT DISEASE.

PERTUSSIS

Pertussis (whooping cough) may be mild or serious and is easily passed from person to person. Pertussis can cause spells of coughing and choking that make it hard to eat, drink or breathe. The coughing can last for weeks.

Pertussis is most dangerous to babies under one year old. Babies with pertussis are so sick that nearly half must go to the hospital. About one baby in 100 with pertussis either dies or is left with permanent brain injury. Serious illness is less likely in older children and adults.

POLIO

Polio is a very dangerous disease. Some children and adults who get a serious case of polio become paralyzed (unable to move parts of their bodies). Sometimes polio may make it difficult to breathe without the help of a machine. In some cases, it can even cause death.

MEASLES

Measles (rubeola or hard measles) is a very serious disease that is easily passed from person to person. It causes a high fever, cough, runny nose, sore eyes and rash lasting one or two weeks. Ear infections and pneumonia can also develop. In serious cases, measles can cause an infection of the brain, hearing loss, developmental disability or death.

Babies and adults who get measles are more likely to be sicker, suffer longer, or die than are school-age children or teenagers.

MUMPS

Mumps can be a serious disease. It lasts for several days and is easily passed from person to person. Mumps can cause fever, headache, swollen or painful glands under the jaw, a mild swelling of the brain and spinal cord, and hearing loss.

About one in every four teenage or adult males with mumps will have painful swelling of the testicles for several days. Most men can still father children after this swelling.

RUBELLA

Rubella (German measles) is a mild disease that lasts for a short time. People who get rubella can have a mild fever, swollen glands in the neck, a rash that lasts up to three days, and soreness or swelling in the joints. This soreness or swelling usually lasts for a week or two. In rare cases, it may last for months or years and may come and go. The pain and swelling are more likely to occur in women.

If a pregnant woman gets rubella, it is very dangerous to her unborn baby. Babies born with rubella can have heart disease, be blind or deaf, or have learning problems.



HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B (Hib)

Hib disease is caused by an infection spread by coughing, sneezing or close contact. Hib disease can cause a swelling of the brain that can lead to developmental disability, hearing loss, weakened sight, or speech problems. Before a Hib vaccine was available, Hib infected one of every 200 children before age five. It is most dangerous for babies under age one.

HEPATITIS B

Hepatitis B is a liver disease that is spread by contact with blood or body fluids of a person who has hepatitis B. It can lead to severe illness, life-long disease, scarring (cirrhosis) of the liver, liver failure, liver cancer, or death.

If you are pregnant, get a blood test for hepatitis B.

In the United States, more than 80,000 people get this disease every year, more than one million people have hepatitis B and can give it to other people, and about 6,000 people die from it every year.

TETANUS

Tetanus (lockjaw) can occur after a cut or wound lets the germ into the body. Tetanus makes the person unable to open his or her mouth or swallow, and causes serious muscle spasms. In the United States, tetanus kills three out of every 10 people who get the disease. Those who survive have long hospital stays.

DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is a very serious disease. It can make a person unable to breathe or cause paralysis (unable to move parts of the body) or heart failure. About one in every 10 people who gets diphtheria dies from it.

CHICKENPOX (Varicella)

Chickenpox is one of the most common childhood diseases. Chickenpox causes a skin rash that starts on the scalp and body and then spreads to the face, arms and legs over a period of three to four days. The rash forms between 250 to 500 itchy blisters that dry into scabs two to four days later. It is usually mild, but someone with chickenpox can get skin infections, pneumonia, brain damage, and bleeding problems.

PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE (PCV7)

Pneumococcal disease is a serious illness that is responsible for about 200 deaths each year among children under five years old. Children under two years old are at highest risk for serious disease.

It is the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in the United States. Meningitis is an infection of the covering of the brain.